Death of animals due to incurable desease

*245. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an incurable disease has broken out resulting in the death of thousands of animals in the Northern States of the country;

(b) if so, the number of animals which died as a result of this disease during the last three months; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to provide relief to the affected poor people whose animals had died due to this incurable disease?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b)No incurable parasitic disease has broken out among cross-bred cattle. However, a respiratory infection in equines with symptoms similar to influenza has been reported in Delhi, Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh killing 99 animals due to the disease and secondary microbial infections.

(c) Special investigation teams were rushed and symptomatic treatment was arranged. Movement of animals was restricted. Imported vaccine was used for protection and research organisations are importing diagnostic reagents for diagnosis of disease.

Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programmes

*246. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Anti-Poverty Programmes have not given the desired results due to the wrong implementation of these programmes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The three major anti-poverty programmes are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The anti-poverty programmes have generally yielded good results considering the size of the programmes, target groups and achievements.

The assistance to families under IRDP has exceeded the physical targets in the Sixth Plan and the first year of the Seventh Plan. According to an evaluation study of the Integrated Rural Development Programme conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, 88 per cent of the sample households received incremental income. According to a study conducted by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the average incremental income that accrued as a result of participation in IRDP worked out for the sample units showed an increase of 82 per cent over the average pre-development income. According to the 12-monthly Concurrent evaluation study (October 1985 to September 1986) in about 26 per cent cases the average incremental income generated by assets per year was more than Rs. 2000 and in about 24 per cent cases, increase was between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000. In 15 per cent cases increase was between Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 and in about 11 per cent cases, it was upto Rs. 500 per year.

Under NREP with an investment of Rs. 1834.24 crores and foodgrains of 20.57 lakh MTs, 1775.18 million mandays of employment were generated during the VIth Plan against a target of 1500-2000 million mandays. During 1985-86, 316.41 million mandays of employment were generated against Plan Target of 290 million mandays

per annum. A large number of assets like village tanks, minor irrigation works, school buildings, rural roads etc. have also been created to strengthen rural infrastructure .

The targets and achievements under RLEGP are given below:

	Targets	Achievements
	(In million mandays)	
Sixth Plan . .	360	262.74
Seventh Plan		
1985-86 (Plan Targets per annum) . .	200	237.98
1986-87	200	179.36 (upto Dec. 1986)

The shortfall in the generation of employment as against the target in the VI Plan under RLEGP was on account of the fact that the programme could actually be started towards the end of the Fourth year of the VIth Plan.

In order to improve the implementation of IRDP, the steps taken by Government are given in the Annexure. (*See* below).

NREP and RLEGP are being implemented with better planning and closer monitoring.

ANNEXURE

Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VIIth Five Year Plan

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;

2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income;

3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries;

4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families asisted during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;

5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;

6. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;

7. Efforts to improve the linkage through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies;

8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent;

9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres;

10. The administrative set up at block, district and State level should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has submitted its reports to Planning Commission.

11. Improvement in the functioning of banks particularly at the grass root level;

12. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;

13. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new

types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner; and

14. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

FAO recommendations for price incentives

*247. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FAO experts have recently suggested that India must give appropriate price incentives to its farmers to raise agricultural production;

(b) whether they have also stated that if adequate price and market is assured to the farmers, abundant production of crops is possible;

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the FAO experts and whether Government have examined those suggestions; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such suggestions have been made to the Government of India by any FAO experts.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के डिपुओं में विद्यार्थियों को हटा कर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का लगाया जाना

*248. **श्री सूरज प्रसाद :**
श्री जे० पी० गोयल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना (डी० एम० एस०) का दुग्ध-वितरण संबंधी कार्य अनेक वर्षों से विद्यार्थियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है तथा प्रत्येक डिपो पर वरिष्ठ और कनिष्ठ डिपो अभिकर्ताओं के रूप में तैनात विद्यार्थियों को प्रति माह क्रमश: 180 रुपये और 120 रुपए का भुगतान किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इन विद्यार्थियों के स्थान पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कमीशन के आधार पर लगाने का निर्णय किया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप निर्धन परिवारों के इन विद्यार्थियों को अपने शिक्षा-संबंधी खर्चे पूरे करने में अत्यधिक कठिनाई होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को, उन्हें इन दूध के डिपुओं का आवंटन करने के बजाय किन्हीं स्थायी पदों पर नियुक्त करने का विचार रखती है, क्योंकि इन डिपुओं से उन्हें प्रतिमाह 180 रुपए या 240 रुपए की आय ही होगी जो कि उनके लिए अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होगी; और

(घ) क्या इन डिपुओं पर कार्यरत विद्यार्थियों ने इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई विरोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है, और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों) : (क) जी, हां। वरिष्ठ डिपो एजेंटों के रूप में तैनात विद्यार्थियों को 6 रुपए प्रति दिन प्रति ड्यूटी और डिपो एजेंटों को 4 रुपए प्रति दिन प्रति ड्यूटी के हिसाब से अदायगी की जाती है।

(ख) यह फैसला किया गया है कि चरणबद्ध पद्धति से डिपो एजेंटों के स्थान पर धीरे-धीरे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रखा जाए, क्योंकि ऐसी व्यवस्था से दूध का अधिक लम्बी अवधि तक बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध होना सुनिश्चित हो जाएगा। बिक्री से अर्जित धन को क्रास्ड चैकों द्वारा एकत्र करना सरल हो जाएगा